Australian Curriculum: Geography - Strands with Elaborations

PROGRESSION IS HIGHLIGHTED IN THE GEOGRAPHICAL INQUIRY AND SKILLS STRAND FOLLOWING DOCUMENT VIA BOLDED TEXT.

			General Capa	bilities			Cros	s-curriculum pri	orities
Literacy	Numeracy	ICT capability	Critical and creative thinking	Personal and social capability	Ethical understanding	Intercultural understanding	Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander histories and cultures	Asia and Australia's engagement with Asia	Sustainability

Sourced from 'Geography across Foundation to Year 12 acara AUSTRALIAN CURRICULUM

Foundation to Year 2: Curriculum focus- Exploring local and more distant places

Young students are quigues about their personal world and are interested in equipment and are interested in equipment and are interested in equipment and an understanding that places should be cared for While the local place should be cared for while it also contributes to their sense of identity and belonging and an understanding that places should be cared for While the local place should be cared for while it also contributes to their sense of identity and belonging and an understanding that places should be cared for While the local place should be cared for while it also contributes to their sense of identity and belonging and an understanding that places should be cared for While the local place should be cared for while it is also contributes to their sense of identity and belonging and an understanding that places should be cared for while it is also contributes to their sense of identity and belonging and an understanding that places should be cared for while it is also contributes to their sense of identity and belonging and an understanding that places should be cared for while it is also contributes to their sense of identity and belonging and an understanding that places should be cared for while it is also contributes to their sense of identity and belonging and an understanding that places should be cared for while it is also contributes to their sense of identity and belonging and an understanding that places should be cared for while it is also contributes to their sense of identity and belonging and an understanding that places should be cared for while it is also contributes to their sense of identity and belonging and an understanding that places should be cared for while it is also contributes to their sense of identity and belonging to their sense of identity and belonging to their sense of identity and an understanding that their sense of id and interested in more distant places and the curriculum provides opportunities to build on this curiosity.

Students are introduced to the concept of interconnections when learning how they are connected to places throughout the world. Students are introduced to the concept of interconnections when learning how they are connected to places throughout the world and of where they are located in relation to other places. Students are introduced to the concept of the environment through the exploration of the environment of the exploration of the environment through the exploration of the environment through the exploration of the environment of

Specific geographical skills introduced throughout the early years include observing and describing the features of places, drawing a map, using directional language, understanding distance and interviewing relatives

Years 3-4: Curriculum focus - Investigating places and environments

In Years 3—4 students ask more complex geographical questions and learning. They can provide reasons for what they think and justify their conclusions.

The curriculum focus shifts from exploration to more purposeful investigation. In these years, students leam to describe and compare the environmental and human characteristics of places in different locations at the local, regional and national scale. They reflect on how people feel about places and learning. They examine different views on how to protect environments and how to use resources and manage waste sustainably.

Sustainability is also examined through a study of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Peoples' custodial responsibility for their Country/Place. The development of a student's mental map of the world is extended through a study of the location and characteristics of places in the southern hemisphere, including Australia and its near neighbours.

In their investigations, students collaborate to collect and record information, identify patterns and trends and draw conclusions, and communicate their findings using appropriate decoraphical vicibility. Specific new geographical skills in Years 3-4 include the use of aerial photographs and satellite images, the construction of simple graphs and the interpretation of mags.

Years 5–6: Curriculum focus - Explaining places and investigating the world
In Years 5–6, students become more critical, analytical and evaluative in their thinking. They are increasingly aware of the wider community and are learning to take on individual and group responsibilities

In these years, students are introduced to the factors that shape the diverse characteristics of places and how people, places and environmental are interconnected. They examine how human action influences the environmental characteristics of places. They also examine how human action influences the environmental characteristics of places and how these characteristics of places. They also examine how human action influences the environmental characteristics of places and how people, places are organised and managed. The scale of study in Year 6 shifts to the global with a study of the world's cultural, economic, demographic and social diversity. Students also study Australia's connections with other places, the effects of these interconnections and the factors that affect people's knowledge and opinions of other places. The development of a student's mental map of the world's is extended through a study of the location of countries in continents of the northern hemisphere and countries of the Asia region.

Specific new geographical skills in Years 5-6 include interpreting spatial distributions, comparing places, making and interpreting graphs, constructing large- and small-scale maps, and using spatial technologies and information and communication technologies

STRANDS

The content of this level is organised into two strands: Geographical Knowledge and Understanding and Geographical Inquiry and Skills.

These strands are interrelated and should be taught in an integrated manner, and in ways that are appropriate to specific local contexts. The order and detail in which they are taught are programming decisions.

The two strands are integrated in the development of a teaching and learning program. The Geographical Knowledge and Understanding strand is developed level by level and provides the contexts through which particular skills are developed.

Following the Foundation Level the Geographical Inquiry and Skills strand has common content descriptions for each two-year band of schooling, but with elaborations specific to each Level to support the changing content of the Geographical Knowledge and Understanding strand.

	Year level descriptions							Geographical Inq	uiry and Skills				
Year Level Indicators	These concepts may be investigated within a particular	1	nical Knowledge and Understanding					SUB-STR.	ANDS				
maiotion 3	historical context to facilitate an understanding of the past and to provide a focus for historical inquiries.			Observing, ques	tioning and planning	Collecting, recording, ev	valuating and representing	Interpreting, analy	sing and concluding	Comm	unicating	Reflecting	and responding
		Content Descriptor	Elaborations	Content Descriptor	Elaborations	Content Descriptor	Elaborations	Content Descriptor	Elaborations	Content Descriptor	Elaborations	Content Descriptor	Elaborations
Foundation	introduced through drawing story-maps and creating models to show where places and features are located, and by learning about the globe as a representation of the Earth on which places can be located. The emphasia in Foundation is on the places in which students live, but they also start to investigate other places of similar size that are familiar to them or that they are curious about, — Key Inquiry questions A framework for developing students' geographical knowledge,	familiar features and why they are important to people (ACHGK002) (ACHGK002) The Countries/Places that Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Peoples belong to in the local area and why they are important to them (ACHGK003)	leatures they pass on their way to school * identifying the ways Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Peoples represent the boation of Country/Place and their features, for example, by inscriptions on stone, stories, sand, bark and cave paintings, song, music and dance * Describing how the globe is a representation of the world and locating Australia and other places on a globe * Identifying the places they live in and belong to, for example, a neighbourhood, suburb, town or rural locality * Describing the fastures of their own place and places they are familiar with or they are aware of, for example places they have visited, places family members have come from, imaginary places in stories, or places featured on television * Discussing how places provide people with their basic needs, for example, water, found and shelper * Identifying and using the name of the local Aboriginal/Torres Strait Islander * Lidentifying and using the name of the local Aboriginal/Torres Strait Islander Peoples for the places to which they belong * Identifying places they consider to be 'special', for example, their room, * Identifying places they consider to be 'special', for example, their room, * Identifying places they consider to be 'special', for example, their room,	familiar places and pose questions about them (ACHGS001)	what they observe in the local area * Using photographs, film, painting, dance or stories about a place to stimulate questions about what it is like and why	information collected by observation (ACHGS002) Represent the location of features of a familiar place on pictorial maps and models (ACHGS003)	Describing the features of a special or local place by using their senses, for example, spirit, smell, hearing and touch, and recording these observations identifying significant vegetation, for example bush tucker in the local area or continuous control of their home in relation to school, the local strops or other features in their local area or lo	discussions of observations (ACHGS004)	to their observations and answering questions based on their observations and discussions * Identifying places in the playground or local area that they like or and and discussing why are the playground or local area that they like or and and discussing why	everyday language	Describing the direction and location (near and far, above and below, beside and opposite) of familiar places	to suggest ways that they can look after a familiar place (ACHGS006)	*Drawing pictures and describing he ways they care for places the place of the plac
F				By the			liar places and recognise why son and a globe and why places are		i.				

Students observe the familiar features of places and represent these features and their location on pictorial maps and models.

They share observations in a range of texts and use everyday language to describe direction and location.

Students reflect on their learning to suggest ways they can care for a familiar place

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	Year level descriptions		Geographical Knowledge and Understanding										
Year Level Indicators	These concepts may be investigated within a particular historical context to facilitate an understanding of the past and		ical Knowledge and Understanding					SUB-STRA	INDS				
	to provide a focus for historical inquiries.			Observing, que	stioning and planning	Collecting, recording, e	valuating and representing	Interpreting, analys	sing and concluding	Comm	unicating	Reflecting	g and responding
		Content Descriptor	Elaborations	Content Descriptor	Elaborations	Content Descriptor	Elaborations	Content Descriptor	Elaborations	Content Descriptor	Elaborations	Content Descriptor	Elaborations
Year 1	Sourced from Year level descriptions Places have distinctive features Places have distinctive features develops the concept of place through studies of what places are like and how their features have through studies of what places are like and how their features have changed. Students learn that places can have natural, managed and constructed environmental features, and range from those that have targely natural selatures to those with largely managed or constructed features. This year continues to develop the idea of active citizenships as students are prompted to further consider how places can be cared for. The concept of environment is introduced, as students are study the daily and seasonal weather patterns and natural features of their place and of other places, including how seasonal change is percived by different cultures. The skuly of what places are like continues with an investigation of some of the important activities contained the student of the places of their place and of other places are like continues with an investigation of some of the important activities contained to the places of the places of their place and of their place and of other places are like continues with an investigation of some of the important activities contained and the place of the places of the places of the places - Key inquiry questions A framework for developing students' geographical knowledge, understanding and skills is provided through the inclusion of inquiry questions and specific inquiry skills, including the use and interpretation of impa, digital resources, photographs and other representations of geographical data. The key inquiry questions for Year 1 are articulated below. 'What are the different teatures of places?' How can sepaces within a place be rearranged to suit different purposes?' How can sepaces within a place be rearranged to suit different purposes?'	The weather and seasons of places and the ways in which different cultural groups, including Aboriginal and Torres Startal Islander Peoples, describe them (ACHGK006) The activities in the local place and reasons for their location (ACHGK007)	 * Using observations to identify and describe the natural features (for example, lain, krys. native vegetation), managed features (for example, larms, parks, gurdens, plantation forests) and constructed features (for example, larms, parks, gurdens, plantation forests) and constructed features (for example, roads, buildings) of the local place, and locating them on a map * Recounting Adoptional Dreaming stories and/or Legends of the *Torres* Strait that identify the natural features of a place * Using observations and/or photographs to identify changes in natural, managed and constructed features in their place, for example, recent erosion, revegetated areas, planted crops or new buildings * Describing local features people lock after, for example, bushland, wetland, park or a heritage building, and finding out why and how these features need to be cared for, and who provides this care * Describing the daily and seasonal weather of their place by its rainfall, temperature, sunshine and wind, and comparing it with the weather of other places that they know or are aware of * Comparing the Aboriginal or Torres Strait blander People's seasonal calendar for the local area with one students are familiar with, such as the four-seasons calendar derived from Europe * deenstying the activities located in their place, for example, retailing, manufacturing or office activities, locating them on a pictorial map, and suggesting with they are located where they are, locating the activities in the local reverse and falses * Describing how they would like to rearrange the space within the classroom for reading time or for a drama activity 	Pose questions about familiar and unfamiliar places (ACHGS007)		information, for example, by beaving, by interviewing, or from sources such as photographs, plans, satellit images, story books and films (ACHGS008) Represent data and the location of places and their features by constructing features by constructing	*Using geographical tools, for example, photograph talken from the air or a digital application such as Google Earth, to identify and describe a range of places from those with largely natural features to the with largely natural features to the with targely natural features to the with targely contributed the places from the control of the contr		Categorising drawings or images of environmental features of the local place into natural, managed and constructed seatures L'using information form a range of sources, for example, fieldwork observations and representation of refaures and places in photographs, satellite images and rock art to answer what, 'how and 'why' questions	range of communication forms, for example, written, oral, digital and visual, and describe the direction and location of places, using terms such as north, south, opposite, near, far (ACHGS011)	stories, texts, painting, dance, song, maps,	and suggest responses to their findings (ACHGS012)	* Proposing possible actions !! Wat could be taken by the student to improve an important place such as the school grounds or local park. **Discussing what they know and have learned with their teacher, other students and members of their family and community, about different places, why they need to be looked after, and how this could be achieved.
Level 1 Achievement Standard CC112				Student	They identify where feature Students s respond to questions about fa different places and their feature	s of places are located and reco nts identify changes in features uniliar and unfamiliar places by res on pictorial maps and preser	as of places at a local scale and re gnise that spaces can be arrange and describe how to care for plac collecting and recording informati nt findings in a range of texts and st ways that places can be cared	d for different purposes. es. on and data from sources provic use everyday language to descr	ded.			•	

Students respond to questions about laminar and unlaminar places by collecting and recording information and data from sources provided.

They represent the location of different places and their features on pictorial maps and present findings in a range of texts and use everyday language to describe direction and location.

They reflect on their learning to suggest ways that places can be cared for.

	Year level descriptions							Geographical Inq	uiry and Skills				
Year Level Indicators	These concepts may be investigated within a particular historical context to facilitate an understanding of the past and	Geograph	nical Knowledge and Understanding					SUB-STR.	ANDS				
	to provide a focus for historical inquiries.			Observing, ques	tioning and planning	Collecting, recording, ev	aluating and representing	Interpreting, analy	rsing and concluding	Comm	unicating	Reflecting	and responding
		Content Descriptor	Elaborations	Content Descriptor	Elaborations	Content Descriptor	Elaborations	Content Descriptor	Elaborations	Content Descriptor	Elaborations	Content Descriptor	Elaborations
Level 2	Sourced from Year level descriptions accent in the second of the second	(ACHGK009) The definition of places as parts of the Earth's surface that have been given maning by people, and how places can be defined at a variety of scales (ACHGK010) The ways in which Aboriginal and Torres Strat Islander Peoples maintain special connections to particular Country/Place (ACHGK011)	- Using geographical tools, for example, a globe and world map, or digital applications such as Google Earth, tooclare and mane the continents, oceans, equator, North and South Poles, tropics and hemispheres - Describing the location of continents relative to Australia using terms such as north, south, near, far - Examining the names of features and places in the local area, and the meaning of these names and why they were chosen - Investigating the names and why they were chosen - Nestigating the names and meanings given to local features and places by the local Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Peoples - Describing the hierarchy of places from the personal scale of their home, the local Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Peoples - Describing the hierarchy of places from the personal scale of their state, to the national scale of their country - Explaining that some people have special connections to many Countries through, for example, marriage, birth, residence and chosen or forced movement - Using the state of the substance of the personal scale of their state, to the national scale of their country - Describing the some people have special connections to many Countries through, for example, marriage, birth, residence and chosen or forced movement - Using the state of the substance of the places of the substances of th		Posing questions using the stems what do I feef, "what stems what do I feef, what effect" Developing questions about the connections they have to other places	Information, for example, by observing, by interviewing, or from sources such as photographs, plans, satellite images, story books and films (ACHGS014) Represent data and the location of places and their location of pl	exploring ideas about other places and people is connections to them I hterviewing their grandparents or significant Elders to find out the places they visited when they were young I cathering information on how frequently people visit places and for what purpose 1 Locating on an outline map the places they are connected and for what purpose 1 Locating on an outline map the places they are connected and for what purpose 1 Locating on an outline map the places they are connected and for what purpose 1 Locating on an outline map the places they are connected and for what purpose they will be a search the connections which students in the class have to different places 1 Developing a table to show the connections which students in the class have to different places 1 Recording how frequently they visit places and to what information on a graph or table 1 Developing a treasure map incorporating map symbols to know significant fleatures and the route to the treasure	interpretation of geographics information sorted into categories (ACHGS016)	conclusions about why connections between places have changed * Making generalisations based on identified patterns and relationships, for example, marriage and family patterns related to Country Place for Aborghal of Country Place for Aborghal	forms, for example, written, oral, digital and visual, and describe the direction and location of	through art, dance or song about a place to which they are connected * Writing or talking about their connection to places		* Discussing with their teacher, chier students and members of their family what members of their family what help who and have learned about connections with other places, and explaining the significance of these connections
Level 2 Achievement Standard		By the end of Year 2, students identify the features that define places can be described at different scales. They describe how people in different places are connected to each other and identify factors that influence of these connections. Students recognise that the world can be divided into major geographical divisions. They explain why places are important to people. Students pose questions about familiar and unfamiliar places and collect information to answer these questions. They represent data and the location of places and their lettures in tables, places and on labelled maps. They interpret geographical information to draw conclusions. Students present findings in a range of testas and use simple geographical terms to describe the direction and location of places.											

They represent data and the location of places and their features in tables, plans and on labelled maps. They interpret spognational information to draw conclusions. Students present findings in a range of texts and use simple geographical terms to describe the direction and location of places. They suggest action in sepsone to the findings of their inquiry.

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·	Year level descriptions	Geographical Knowledge and Understanding Geographical Knowledge and Understanding SUB-STRANDS Observing, questioning and planning Collecting, recording, evaluating and representing Interpreting, analysing and concluding Communicating Reflecting and responding											
Year Level Indicators	These concepts may be investigated within a particular historical context to facilitate an understanding of the past and	SUB-STRANDS											
·	to provide a focus for historical inquiries.			Observing, ques	tioning and planning	Collecting, recording, ev	valuating and representing	Interpreting, analys	ing and concluding	Comm	nunicating	Reflecting	, and responding
				Content Descriptor									
'	Sourced from Year level descriptions COLOR ASSESSMENT AND ASSESSMENT	The representation of Australia as states and territories, and Australia's major natural and human characteristics	d * Using geographical tools, for example, a globe, wall map or digital application such as Google Earth, to locate the states and territories; major cities and regional centres in their own state	Develop geographical questions to investigate	Developing 'why there?' e questions about location; 'what might happen?'	Collect relevant geographical data and information, for example, by observing by	photographs and satellite	Interpret geographical maps and data to identify distributions and patterns	* Developing appropriate conclusions from the patterns in the data, for	Present findings in a range of communication forms, for example,		to propose individual	g * Discussing what they know and have learned about the similarities and differences
'	Places are both similar and different	(ACHGK014)	* Identifying and describing the major natural features of Australia, for	(ACHGS019)	questions about future consequences; and 'what	interviewing, conducting surveys, measuring, or from	for example, Google Earth, to identify, locate and describe	and draw conclusions	example, from observations about the similarities and	written, oral, digital, graphic, tabular, and	including the use of graphs,	is, contemporary geographical challenge	between places
'	Places are both similar and different continues to develop students'	♥ ■	example, rivers, deserts, rainforests, the Great Dividing Range and the Great Barrier Reef		ought to happen?' or other about ethical behaviour	sources such as maps, photographs, satellite images,		(ACHGS023)	differences between places	visual, and use geographical	pictures, as appropriate		* Designing actions that e people could take to protect
·	understanding of place by examining the similarities and differences between places within and outside Australia. The concept of place is developed through examining the major natural and human				* Collaborating in groups to develop geographical	the media and the internet (ACHGS020)	 Interviewing people about their feelings and attachment to places 	◆ ■ ◆ ★ ◆	 Constructing tables or graphs to show the similarities and differences 	terminology (ACHGS024)	 Using geographical terminology when communicating with an 	proposal (ACHGS025)	and improve places that people perceive as important
'	characteristics of Australia, including the Countries/Places of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Peoples, and Australia's				questions about the similarities and differences	□ ■ 前 ②	* Acquiring geographical		between places, and discuss possible reasons for them	ss 🕏 📓 🗷 🔞	audience, for example, about climate and	♥ OF # 4	* Proposing possible actions that could promote awareness
·	neighbouring countries. Students use the geographic concepts of environment and space to examine the similarities and differences between places in terms of the climate and the types of settlements.				between places		information from schools in geographically contrasting parts of Australia and/or		* Debating the reasons for the similarities and		* Describing the location		about the similarities and differences between particular places
!	Students should be given the opportunity to imagine what it would be like to live in a different place to their own, and then think about their	r	·				neighbouring countries		differences between places they have studied		and direction from a local place in Australia to a local	d	places
·	own and others' feelings about places and the extent to which these are similar or different. They explore how feelings about places are the basis of actions to protect places and environments that are of										place in at least two neighbouring countries, for example, New Zealand and	f	
·	special significance to them or other people. Students' mental maps of the world and their understanding of place are further developed										Indonesia, using a globe or wall map		
·	through learning about the representation of Australia and the location of Australia's neighbouring countries, and comparing places	The many Countries/Places of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Peoples throughout	" Using language maps to show how Australia was (and still is) divided into many Aboriginal Countries and Torres Strait Islander Places			Represent data by constructing tables and graphs	ng * Identifying different types of settlements and patterns of						
	both within and outside Australia. These comparisons should continue to be made at the scale of the local place,'	Australia (ACHGK015)	* Discussing how the territory of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Peoples contains the Country and Places of many individuals and Language Groups			(ACHGS021)	settlements, using geographical tools, for example, photographs and/or						
·	',Key inquiry questions A framework for developing students' geographical knowledge,	₹ ⊕ ¥	* Describing how the boundaries between Aboriginal Countries are quite			□ ■	satellite images, Google Earth and/or Street view						
!	understanding and skills is provided through the inclusion of inquiry questions and specific inquiry skills, including the use and interpretation of maps, photographs and other representations of		different to the surveyed boundaries between Australian states and territories to gain an appreciation about the different ways Australia can be represented	•			* Creating tables or picture and column graphs to show						
·	geographical data.						patterns in data collected from observations or other sources about the similarities and						
	The key inquiry questions for Year 3 are articulated below. * How and why are places similar and different? * What would it be like to live in a neighbouring country?						differences between places						
·	* How do people's feelings about places influence their views about the protection of places?'												
'	1												
·	1												
Level 3	1	The location of Australia's neighbouring countries and their diverse characteristics	Using a globe to locate New Zealand, the Pacific Island nations, Papua New Guinea, Timor-Leste and Indonesia, labelling them on a map, and identifying the direction of each country from Australia			Represent the location of places and their features by constructing large-scale maps	classroom or home, using						
'	1	(ACHGK016)	* Describing the similarities and differences between their local place and places in neighbouring countries in their natural and human characteristics			that conform to cartographic conventions including scale, legend, title and north point,	le, * Annotating a map to show						
'	1	The main climates of the world and the		4		and describe their location using simple grid	 features of Australia, using the appropriate cartographic 						
	1	similarities and differences between the climates of different places	* Identifying the hot, temperate and polar zones of the world and the difference between climate and weather			references, compass direction and distance	conventions including map symbols, title and north point						
	1	(ACHGK017)	* Identifying and locating examples of the main climatic types in Australia and	d		(ACHGS022)	* Constructing maps to show the features of places, using basic cartographic conventions						'
'	1		the world, for example, equatorial, tropical arid, semi-arid, temperate, and Mediterranean			₹ 🖬 💅	including map symbols and north point	1					'
'	1		* Investigating and comparing what it would be like to live in a place with a different climate to their own place										
'	1	The similarities and differences in individuals'	als' * Reading and viewing poems, songs, paintings and stories about people's	_									
	1	and groups' feelings and perceptions about places, and how they influence views about	ut feelings about and attachment to places to explore the factors that influence										'
'	1	the protection of these places (ACHGK018)	* Discussing why it is important to protect places that have special significance for people, for example, a wetland, a sacred site, a national park										
'	1	(ACHGK018)	significance for people, for example, a wetland, a sacred site, a national park or a World Heritage site										
'	1												
'	1	The similarities and differences between places in terms of their type of settlement,											
'	1	demographic characteristics and the lives of the people who live there	villages, towns, regional centres and large cities * Investigating the diversity of people who live in their place, using census										
'	1	(ACHGK019)	data on age, birthplace, ancestry, language, religious affiliation, family composition or household composition, comparing them with the people in										
	1		another place in Australia, and discussing their results * Discussing the similarities and differences in the types of work and other										
'	1		activities people do in their own place with a different type of place in Australia and a place in another country										
 			* Examining the similarities and differences between their daily lives and those of young people in a place outside Australia and discussing what it would be like to live in these places										
1			By the er	nd of Year 3, students desc		They identify interconnections by	and identify and describe similarities s between people and places. ries and the distribution of features		naracteristics of these places.	•		•	
Louis	1				Students recognise that people I	e have different perceptions of plac	laces and how this influences views	ws on the protection of places.					
Level 3 Achievement Standard	1		They	represent data in tables an	nd simple graphs and the location	ation of places and their characteris	nformation from different sources to eristics on labelled maps that use the sing simple grid references and car	the cartographic conventions of leg	agend, title, and north point.				
acara anciento accoura					Students in They pres	interpret geographical data to descretent findings using simple geogra	escribe distributions and draw concl graphical terminology in a range of	nclusions.					
'	<u> </u>	1		c	Compiled by Anton Reiter	They suggest action in response	e to a geographical challenge.						

								Geographical Inqu	iry and Skills				
Year Level	Year level descriptions These concepts may be investigated within a particular	Geograph	ical Knowledge and Understanding					SUB-STRA	NDS				
indicators	historical context to facilitate an understanding of the past and to provide a focus for historical inquiries.			Observing, que	stioning and planning	Collecting, recording, e	valuating and representing	Interpreting, analys	ing and concluding	Comn	unicating	Reflecting	and responding
	Sourced from Year level descriptions	Content Descriptor	Elaborations * Using geographical tools, for example, a globe, a wall map or digital	Content Descriptor	Elaborations * Developing 'what could be	Content Descriptor	Elaborations * Using Google Earth or similar	Content Descriptor Interpret geographical maps	Elaborations * Using and interpreting relief	Content Descriptor Present findings in a	Elaborations * Developing a persuasive	Content Descriptor	Elaborations * Discussing what they know
	The Earth's environment sustains all life The Earth's environment sustains all life The Earth's environment sustains all life locuses on developing sudents' understanding of sustainability which is about the ongoing capacity of the environment to sustain human life and wellbeing. Students recognise that people have different views on how sustainability on the achieved. They learn that sustainability mans more than the careful use of resources and the safe management of waste, and they develop their understanding of the concept by exploring some of the other functions of the environment that support her ives and the lives of other functions of the environment that support her ives and the lives of other functions. Students' mental maps of the world cleaning the location of the nargo countries in South America and Africa and investigating their types of natural vegetation and native assimals on those continents. The inquiry process provides opportunities to consider the sustainable use of environments and resources and to apply this unformation to develop a palm for appropriate action the people confirments.	and South America in relation to Australia, and	application such as Google Earth, to identify the major countries of Africa and South America and their relative locations		done? questions about sitematives and the sitematives and thore do we know? questions about knowledge "Using contemporary issues reported in the media to imitate questions about the sustainable use of resources about the sustainable use of resources with teacher quidence, the most effective method for a given investigation	data and information, for example, by observing by interviewing, conducting surveys, measuring, or from sources such as maps, photographs, satellite images	applications to collect geographical information, for example, the extent of	and data to identify and describe distributions and patterns and draw conclusions (ACHGS030)	maps in addition to other geographical data to discuss	range of communication forms, for example, written, oral, digital, graphic, tabular, and visual, and use		to propose individual action in response to a contemporary geographical challenge and identify the expected	and have learned about
Level 4	take to improve environmental quality;	and to people	"Identifying the main types of natural vegetation, including forest, savannah, grassland, woodland and desert, and explaining the relationship between climited and natural vegetation." "Exploring how vegetation produces the oxygen all land animate (including people) breathy protects last from excision by water or wind; retains rainfall; provides habital for animate, shelters crops and livestock; provides shade for sopele; cools usfure places; produces medicines, wood and fibre; and can make places appear more attractive. "Explaining how peoples connections with their environment can also be aesthetic, emotional and spiritual "Recognising that there are different perspectives on what constitutes environmental sustainability and considering the role of people in protecting the environments that provide habitats for animals and discussing ways of doing this. Exploring strategies to protect particular environments that provide the habitats for animals, for example, planting bird-attracting vegetation.	-		tables and graphs (ACHGS028) Represent the location of places and their features by constructing large-scale mapritat conform to cartographic conventions including scale, legend, title and north point,	s conventions including map symbols, scale and north point to show places and their features, in Australia, and in selected countries of Africa						
		Tores Strait Islander Peoples have for Country/Flace, and how this influences their past and present views about the use of resources (ACHGK023) The natural resources provided by the environment, and different views on how they could be used sustainably (ACHGK024) The sustainable management of waste from production and consumption (ACHGK025)	wastes safely, for example, through composting or purifying water as it moves through the environment										
Level 4 Achievement Standard ACATA		€ 0° 4	* Exploring different ways of managing wastes sustainably, and how these may include the principles of reduce, reuse, recycle and replace They represent	The Students dev sent data and the location of	They identify r describe the location of select dents recognise the importance elop geographical questions to f places and their characteristic They describe the location of Students interpret They	y and describe the interconnecti ed countries in relative terms ar e of the environment and identif- investigate and collect and recc cs in simple graphic forms, incl. of places and their features usin it data to identify spatial distribut present findings using geograph	acteristics of places in different loons between people and the environment of disentify simple patterns in the ty different views on how to respond or information and data from difficulting large-scale maps that use to g simple grid references, compactions and dismiple patterns and draincial terminology in a range of the hallenge and identify the expected	ronment. fistribution of features of places. Id to a geographical challenge. erent sources to answer these qu the cartographic conventions of s so direction and distance w conclusions. Its.	cale, legend, title and north poir	nt.			

				Dased Oil A	JARA The Australian Curricul	diii							
	Year level descriptions							Geographical Inqu	uiry and Skills				
Year Level Indicators	These concepts may be investigated within a particular	Geographi	ical Knowledge and Understanding					SUB-STRA	INDS				
	historical context to facilitate an understanding of the past and to provide a focus for historical inquiries.			Observing, que	stioning and planning	Collecting, recording, ev	aluating and representing	Interpreting, analys	sing and concluding	Comm	unicating	Reflecting	and responding
	1	Content Descriptor	Elaborations	Content Descriptor	Elaborations	Content Descriptor	Elaborations	Content Descriptor	Elaborations	Content Descriptor	Elaborations	Content Descriptor	Elaborations
	Sourced from Year level descriptions ACCATTA ANTINALINA COMPUBLIANIA ANTINALINA COMPUBLIANIA ANTINALINA COMPUBLIANIA ANTINALINA ANT	and North America in relation to Australia and	* Using geographical tools, for example, a globe, wall map or digital application such as Google Earth, to identify the relative location of the major countries of Europe and North America and their environmental characteristics.	Develop geographical questions to investigate and plan an inquiry	* Developing a significant question about how human and environmental processes shape places	Collect and record relevant geographical data and information, using ethical protocols, from primary and	* Finding out how to conduct ethical research with people and communities, including the protocols for consultation	Interpret geographical maps, data and other information, using digital and spatial technologies as appropriate	* Constructing climate graphs and using them to interpret and compare the climate of different places		* Presenting a report, supported by evidence, on an investigation into a local environmental or planning	Reflect on their learning to propose individual and collective action in response to a	
	Factors that shape the human and environmental characteristics of places Factors that shape the human and environmental characteristics of places continues to develop students' understanding of place by locusing on the factors that shape the characteristics of places. In exploring the intercomections between people and environments, students examine how climate and landforms influence the human characteristics of places, and how human actions influence the environmental characteristics of places. They also examine how human declosins and actions influence the way spaces within places are organised and managed. They learn that some climates produce are organised and managed. They learn that some climates produce hazartis such as busifies and floods that threaten the salety of places and gain an understanding of the application of the periodical or of the principalion and preparedness as ways of reducing the	countries from each continent (ACHGK026)	* Researching the changes made by people to a particular environment a country in Europe or North America	(ACHGS033)	processes shape places 'Identifying the stages in a geographical inquiry and learning how to keep a class journal of each stage in planning as investigation of a local environmental or planning issue 'Using a range of methods, including digital technologies, to plan and conduct an information search about the impacts of and responses to bushifires	secondary sources, for example, neopie, maps, plans, photographs, satellier images and statistical sources and reports (ACHGS034)	with local Aboriginal/Tores Strait Islander communities * Identifying the purpose and usefulness of information gained from primary and secondary sources * Interviewing people about rising sea levels, or conflicting perfec in a planning or environmental dispute, and summarising the points of view on the issue	technologies as appropriate and identify spatial distributions, patterns and trends, and inter relationships to draw conclusions (ACHGS037)	Clamate of different places. Interpreting data presented in line, bar, column and pie graphs, for example, data about bushfires or floods or a local issue	graphic, tabular, visual and maps; using geographical terminology	enveronmental or plannemental or plannemental or plannemental or plannemental or plannemental programmental progra	response to a contemporary geographical challenge and describe the expected effects of their proposal on different groups of people (ACHGS039)	effects of environmental
	effects of these hazards. Students' mental map of the world and their understanding of place is further developed through learning about the location of the major countries of Europe and North America and examining the effects of people on the environmental characteristics of places in these countries. The inquiry process provides opportunities to collect information from a variety of sources, for example, weather maps, satellite images and media reports on bushfires, and to use this information to propose adds on an Eade antivornmental or planning issue that is significant to the community; "Exky inquiry questions A framework for developing students' geographical knowledge, understanding and skills is provided through the inclusion of inquiry understanding and skills is provided through the inclusion of inquiry	ine nineared pepelpir, including Xorigina and Torres Straft Islander Peoples, on the environmental characteristics of Australian places (ACHGK027)	* Exploring the extent of change in the local environment over time, for example, through vegetation clearance, fencing, urban development, drainage, irrigation, farming, forest plantations or mining			usefulness and represent data in different forms, for example, maps, plans, graphs,	Interpreting and creating maps such as flow and choropleth maps, or plans for specific purposes, for example, a bushfire management plan mapping geographical data using spatial technologies, for example the location of recent bushfires in Australia, or information they have collected through fieldwork						
2010.0	questions and specific inquiry skills, including the uses and interpretation of maps, photographs, offgial resources and other representations of geographical data. The key inquiry questions for Level 5 are articulated below. How do people and environments influence one another? How do people influence the human characteristics of places and the management of spaces with infler the management of spaces with influence. How do people and places be reduced?	The influence of the environment on the human characteristics of a place (ACHGK028)	Comparing how people have responded to climatic conditions in similar and different places and explaining why most Australians live dose to the coast compared to inland Australia. The coast place is the control of the coast compared to inland Australia. The residuality is inlusioned of landforms, for example, river valleys such as the afterney-Darling, Vallow (Huang He), Yangtze, Amazon, Melong or Canges, and the compared of the production. *Examining the effects of landforms, for example, valleys, hills, natural harborurs and rivers, on the location and characteristics of their place and other places they know.										
		characteristics of places and the management of spaces within them		a 7		Represent the location and testures of places and different types of peographical information by constructing large-scale and small-scale maps that conform to cartographic conventions, including borders, source, scale, legend, title and north portin, using spatial technologies as appropriate (ACHGS036)	*Annotating a map to show places and their features in Australia and in selected countries of North America and Europe						
		The impact of bushfires or floods on environments and communities, and how people can respond (ACHGK030)	*Mepping and explaining the location, frequency and severity of bushfires or flooding in Australia *Explaining the impacts of fire on Australian vegetation and the significance of fire damage on communities *Researching how the application of principles of prevention, mitigation and preparedness minimises the harmful effects of bushfires or flooding										
Level 5 Achievement Standard CCCTC states of the control of the co				They describe the I	nections between people, place ocation of selected countries in They identify alternat develop geographical question and their characteristics in grap ts interpret geographical data h	es and environments and identify relative terms and identify spati ive views on how to respond to a s to investigate and collect and r shic forms, including large-scale o identify spatial distributions, si indings using geographical term	s of places in different locations a tyte effect of these interconnectic al distributions and simple patter a geographical challenge and pro ecord information from a range o eand small-scale maps that use it mple patterns and trends, infer re infology in a range of communical and identify the expected effects	ons on the characteristics of plans in the features of places and pose a response. If sources to answer these quest ne cartographic conventions of the lationships and draw conclusion tion forms.	environments. ions. porder, scale, legend, title, and	north point.	1		

	Based on ACARA The Australian Curriculum													
	Year level descriptions	Geograph	Geographical Knowledge and Understanding Sub-strandos Sub-strandos											
Year Level Indicators	These concepts may be investigated within a particular historical context to facilitate an understanding of the past and	Geograpi	ical Knowledge and Oliderstanding					SUB-STRA	ANDS					
	to provide a focus for historical inquiries.			Observing, ques	stioning and planning	Collecting, recording, ev	aluating and representing	Interpreting, analys	sing and concluding	Comn	nunicating	Reflecting	and responding	
		Content Descriptor	Elaborations	Content Descriptor	Elaborations	Content Descriptor	Elaborations	Content Descriptor	Elaborations	Content Descriptor	Elaborations	Content Descriptor	Elaborations	
	Sourced from Year level descriptions CCATA AUTHORISES A diverse and connected world	The location of the major countries of the Asia region in relation to Australia and the geographical diversity within the region (ACHGK031)	application such as Google Earth to identify the geographical division of Asia, into North-East, South-East, South Asia and West Asia (the Middle East) * Exploring the diversity of environments in the Asia region, or in part of the	Develop geographical questions to investigate and plan an inquiry (ACHGS040)	* Developing questions about the way connections affect places and people's perceptions of places	Collect and record relevant geographical data and information, using ethical protocols, from primary and secondary sources, for	* Finding out how to conduct ethical research with people and communities, including the protocols for consultation with local Aboriginal/Torres	Interpret geographical maps, data and other information, using digital and spatial technologies as appropriate, to identify spatial distributions,	* Identifying and explaining spatial distributions and patterns, for example, a map of the per capita income of countries, including at least	example, written, oral,	* Presenting a report, supported by evidence, on a r significant event or national and global connections, and its impact on people and	collective action in	d have learned, and suggesting additional questions that could be investigated	
	A diverse and connected world takes a global view of geography and focuses particularly on the concepts of place and interconnections. Students learn about the diversity of peoples and cultures around the world, the indigenous peoples of other countries, the diversity of countries across the world and within the Asia region. They reflect on cultural differences and similarities, and on the meaning and significance of intercultural understanding. The focus of study becomes global, as students examine Australia's connections with other countries and events in places throughout the world, and think about their own and other people's knowledge of other countries and places. Students mental mags of the world and their understanding of place are further developed through learning the locations of the major countries in the Asia region, and investigating the peographical	Differences in the economic, demographic	region, or in a country in either North-East, South-East or South Asia * Describing the location of places in countries of the Asia region in absolute terms using latitude and longitude * Researching the population size and density of a selection of countries	€ ■ 0*	Planning an investigation to identify how significant events can connect places, for example, the Olympics or atsunami "Using a range of methods including digital technologies to plan and conduct an information search about the geographical diversity of the countries of the Asia region	example, people, maps, plans, photographs, satillité mages and statistical sources and reports (ACHGS041)	Strait Islander communities * Exchanging geographical information from schools in countries of the Asia region * Interviewing people, for example, on their knowledge and opinions of other places * Developing a table to show		one country from the Asia region * Exploring cause-and-effect relationships, for example, between fow income and poor health, using graphic organisers, concept maps and maps * Comparing maps of spatial distributions to identify relationships	and maps; using geographical terminology and digital technologies	places	geographical challenge and describe the expected effects of their proposal on different groups of people (ACHGS046)	*Suggesting a course of action on a global size that is significant to them	
	diversity and variety of connections between people and places. The inquiry process provides opportunities to gather and represent data, which should be used to inform decisions when planning and implementing action on significant global issues; "Key inquiry questions A framework for developing students' geographical knowledge, understanding and skills is provided through the inclusion of inquiry directions.	and social characteristics between countries across the world (ACHGK032)	racteristics between countries around the world across th											
Level 6	questions and specific inquiry skills, including the use and interpretation of mess, photographs, is igilal resources and other representations of geographical data. The key inquiry questions for Level 6 are articulated below. How do places, people and cultures differ across the world? What are Australia's global connections between people and places? How do people's connections to places affect their perception of them?	the foot a Collade Greeney, including also of the foot of the foo	us peoples the world and appreciating their differences, for example, the Maori of features of places and different show which connections Australia has with connections Australia has with connections and the Orang Asii (information by constructing information by constructing infor											
		Significant events that connect people and places throughout the world (ACHGK034) (ACHGK034) The various connections Australia has with other countries and how these connections change people and places (ACHGK035)	Investigating a significant event, for example, a severe earthquake or the Olympic Games, and examining its local, regional and global effects on people and places. *Discussing the types of responses made by Australia to significant natural events throughout the world and the reasons for these responses. *Researching connections between Australia and countries in the Asia region, for example, in terms of trade, migration, tourism, aid, education, deferoe or cultural influences; and explaning the effects of at least one of these connections on their own place and another place in Australia *Exploring the provision of Australian government on non-pevenment aid to a country in the Asia region or deswihere in the world and analysing its effects on places in that country			¢ 8 € Ø	Comparing different map projections with the portaryal of countries on a globe Creating small-scale maps to show connections between places							
		The effects that people's connections with, and proximity to, places throughout the world have on shaping their awareness and opinion of those places (ACHGK036)	I Identifying factors that influence people's awareness and opinions of places for example, the media, significant known events, proximity to places and personal relationships with places * Explaining various generalisations and stereotypes about people and places and researching their accuracy	,										
Level 6 Achievement Standard CCTT 3 HOUSE SECTION ACTIONS		By the end of Year 6, students explain the characteristics of diverse places in different scales from local to global. They describe the interconnections between people and places, identify factors that influence these interconnections and describe how they change places and affect people. They describe the location of selected countries in absolute and relative terms and identify and compare spatial distributions and patterns among henomena. They identify and describe alternative views on how to respond to a geographical challenge and propose a response. Students develop geographical questions to frame an inquiry. They locate relevant information from a range of sources to answer inquiry questions. They represent data and the location of places and their characteristics in different graphic torms, including large-scale and small-scale maps that use carbographic conventions of border, source, scale, legend, site and north point. Students interpret data and orthory and compare spatial distributions, patterns and tends, inter-relationships and draw conclusions. They prosent indiggs and disea using geographical terminology and graphic representations in a range of concrete order of describe the expected of communication forms. They prose action in response to a geographical deminology and describe the expected of offering the other propose action in response to a geographical deminology and describe the expected of offering the other propose.												

Based on ACARA The Australian Curriculum													
		Geographical Inquiry and Skills											
	Year level descriptions	Coornell	isel Kasuladas and Hadasatandina					SUB-STR/	ANDS				
Year Level Indicators	These concepts may be investigated within a particular historical context to facilitate an understanding of the past and to provide a focus for historical inquiries.	Geograph	ical Knowledge and Orderstanding	Observing, que	stioning and planning	Collecting, recording, ev	valuating and representing	Interpreting, analy	sing and concluding	Comm	unicating	Reflecting	g and responding
		Content Descriptor	Elaborations	Content Descriptor	Elaborations	Content Descriptor	Elaborations	Content Descriptor	Elaborations	Content Descriptor	Elaborations	Content Descriptor	Elaborations
	Sourced from Year level descriptions		Area 1: Water in the world	Develop geographically	* Developing questions		* Gathering relevant data from		d * Using aerial images of	Present findings,	* Presenting a report,		* Reflecting on personal
	ACCATA AUSTRALIAN CURRICULUM, AUSTRALIAN AUSTRALIAN AUSTRALIAN	The classification of environmental resources	* Classifying resources into renewable, non-renewable and continuous	significant questions and plan an inquiry,	about an area of focus in the Geographical Knowledge	relevant geographical data and information, using ethical	a range of primary sources, for example observation,	other information using qualitative and	contrasting places to identify differences in housing	arguments and ideas in a range of communication	supported by graphic	to propose individual and collective action in	d values and attitudes and how these influence responses to
		and the forms that water takes as a resource	resources, and investigating examples of each type	using appropriate	and Understanding strand,	protocols, from appropriate	annotated field sketches,	quantitative methods, and	density		communicate a reasoned	response to a	an issue, for example, the
	There are two areas of study in the Level 7 curriculum for	(ACHGK037)	* Describing how water is an available resource when it is groundwater, soil	geographical	for example, the causes of water scarcity or factors	primary and secondary	surveys and interviews, or photographs about the impacts	digital and spatial technologie		particular audience	argument, for example, to	contemporary geographical challenge.	effect of perceptions of crime on liveability
	Geography:		moisture (green water), and surface water in dams, rivers and lakes (blue	methodologies and concepts	affecting the liveability of a	sources	of and responses to a	as appropriate, to identity an propose explanations for	d * Using graphs, weather maps and satellite images to	geographical terminology	propose actions to ensure future water security	geographical challenge,	on liveability
	Water in the world	₹ •	water) and a potential resource when it exists as salt water, ice or water		place	(ACHGS048)	hydrological hazard, or the	spatial distributions, patterns	examine the temporal and	and digital technologies		environmental,	* Proposing actions to
	and Place and liveability.		Тарош	(ACHGS047)	* Developing questions to		factors influencing decisions people make about where to	and trends and infer relationships	spatial patterns of a selected hydrological hazard in	as appropriate		economic and social considerations, and	respond to geographical issues related to
	Place and ilveability.	The ways that flows of water connect places as it moves through the environment and the	* Explaining how the movement of water through the environment connects	◆ 目 ■ 0 # 中	investigate patterns of		live		Australia and another region	(ACHGS053)		predict the expected	environmental and economic
	Water in the world focuses on water as an example of a renewable	way this affects places			spatial distribution of rainfall	\$ B E & B T &		(ACHGS051)	of the world, for example,		1	outcomes of their	sustainability, for example,
	environmental resource. This area of study examines the many uses of water, the ways it is perceived and valued, its different forms as a	(ACHCKA99)	* Investigating the environmental, economic and social effects of water as it		in Australia and other places		* Collecting geographical information from secondary	Ø 🖩 🗷 🐠 🔞	countries of the Asia region, or from the Pacific region	□ ■ ♥ ◆	1	proposal	ensuring a sustainable supply of water
	resource, the ways it connects places as it moves through the	(ACHGK038)	connects places		* Using a range of methods,	İ	sources, for example, thematic					(ACHGS054)	
	environment, its varying availability in time and across space, and its	- 0			including digital technologies, to plan and	İ	maps, weather maps, climate		* Interpreting various types o maps, for example, weather.	f		◆ · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
	concept of environment, including the ideas that the environment is		* Investigating the main causes of rainfall and applying their knowledge to	1	conduct an information	1	graphs and population		isopleth, topographic,		1		
	the product of a variety of processes, that it supports and enriches human and other life, that people value the environment in different	water resources compared with those in other	explain the seasonal rainfall patterns in their own place and in a place with either significantly higher or lower rainfall		search about the quantity and variability of water in	1	pyramids, reports, census data and the media		political, thematic, diagrammatic		1		
	numan and other life, that people value the environment in different ways and that the environment has its specific hazards. Water is				Australia and two other		and the media		diagrammatic				
	investigated using studies drawn from Australia, countries of the Asia	(ACHGK039)	* Interpreting the spatial distribution of rainfall in Australia and comparing it		countries, each from a		* Applying ethical research		 Using digital maps and 				
	region, and countries from West Asia and/or North Africa.	□ o ⁿ	with the distribution of that of other countries		different continent		methods, including the use of		overlays of an area to observe, describe and				
	Place and liveability focuses on the concept of place through an		* Comparing the quantity and variability of rainfall, runoff and evaporation in				Aboriginal and Torres Strait		contrast the spatial				
	investigation of liveability. This area of study examines factors that influence liveability and how it is perceived, the idea that places		Australia with that in other continents				Islander communities		associations of geographical phenomena, for example, the				
	provide us with the services and facilities needed to support and	The nature of water scarcity and ways of overcoming it, including studies drawn from	 Investigating the causes of water scarcity, for example, an absolute shortage of water (physical), inadequate development of water resources (economic), 						relationship				
	enhance our lives, and that spaces are planned and managed by	Australia and West Asia and/or North Africa							between economic activities				
	people. It develops students' ability to evaluate the liveability of their own place and to investigate whether it can be improved through	(ACHGK040)	* Discussing the advantages and disadvantages of strategies to overcome						and river systems and the availability of surface water				
	planning. The liveability of places is investigated using studies drawn	(NOTICE 1040)	water scarcity, for example, recycling ('grey water'), stormwater harvesting						-				
	from Australia and Europe,	P 0 0 0	and reuse, desalination, inter-regional transfer of water, transfer and trade in virtual water, and reducing water consumption										
	Key inquiry questions		virtual water, and reducing water consumption										
	A framework for developing students' geographical knowledge, understanding and skills is provided through the inclusion of inquiry		* Examining why water is a difficult resource to manage, for example,										
	questions and specific inquiry skills, including the use and		because of its shared and competing uses and variability of supply over time and space										
Level 7	interpretation of maps, photographs, digital resources and other					1					1		
	representations of geographical data.					İ						I	
	The key inquiry questions for Level 7 are articulated below.					İ						1	
	* How do people's reliance on places and environments influence their perception of them?	The economic cultural spiritual and acethoric	* Examining and comparing places in Australia and countries of the Asia			Evaluate sources for their	* Constructing tables, graphs,	Apply geographical consent	s * Reviewing the results of an	-	1		
	* What effect does the uneven distribution of resources and services	value of water for people, including Aboriginal	region that have economies and communities based on irrigation, for			reliability and usefulness and	maps and diagrams to	to draw conclusions based or	n analysis to propose an		1		
	have on the lives of people? * What approaches can be used to improve the availability of	and Torres Strait Islander Peoples and peoples of the Asia region	example, rice production in Leeton in NSW and the Mekong Delta in Vietnam or Java in Indonesia			represent data in a range of appropriate forms, for	represent the data collected about water scarcity and	the analysis of the data and information collected	answer to an inquiry question, using as an		1		
	resources and access to services?'					example, climate graphs,	liveability of places		organiser at least one of the		1		
		(ACHGK041)	* Exploring the multilayered meanings (material, cultural and spiritual wellbeing) associated with rivers, waterholes, seas, lakes, soaks and springs			compound column graphs, population pyramids, tables.		(ACHGS052)	concepts of place, space, environment		1		
			wellbeing) associated with rivers, waterholes, seas, lakes, soaks and springs for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Peoples			population pyramids, tables, field sketches and annotated	diagram to demonstrate how	€ o*	environment, interconnection,		1		
						diagrams, with and without	water flows through the		sustainability, scale or				
			* Examining bays, rivers, waterfalls or lakes in Australia and in countries of the Asia region that have been listed as either World Heritage sites or			the use of digital and spatial technologies	environment and connects places, or, the influence of		change				
			national parks for their aesthetic and cultural value				environmental quality on the						
			A location to a side of similar and similar and side of side of the side of the side of the side of the side of the side of the side of the side of the side of the side of the side of the side of the side of the side of the side of the side of the side of the side of the side of the side of the side of the side of the side of the side of the side of the side of the side of the side of the side of the side of the side of the side of the side of the side of the side of the side of the side of the side of the side of the side of the side of the side of the side of the side of the side of the side of the side of the side of the side of the side of the side of the side of the side of the side of the side of the side of the side of the side of the side of the side of the side of the side of the side of the side of the side of the side of the side of the side of the side of the side of the side of the side of the side of the side of the side of the side of the side of the side of the side of the side of the side of the side of the side of the side of the side of the side of the side of the side of the side of the side of the side of the side of the side of the side of the side of the side of the side of the side of the side of the side of the side of the side of the side of the side of the side of the side of the side of the side of the side of the side of the side of the side of the side of the side of the side of the side of the side of the side of the side of the side of the side of the side of the side of the side of the side of the side of the side of the side of the side of the side of the side of the side of the side of the side of the side of the side of the side of the side of the side of the side of the side of the side of the side of the side of the side of the side of the side of the side of the side of the side of the side of the side of the side of the side of the side of the side of the side of the side of the side of the side of the side of the side of the side of the side of the side of the side of th			(ACHGS049)	liveability of places						
			* Investigating the spiritual significance of water in an Asian culture			# ■ ■					1		
		The causes, impacts and responses to an atmospheric or hydrological hazard	* Explaining the physical causes and the temporal and spatial patterns of an atmospheric or hydrological hazard through a study of either droughts,			Represent the spatial	* Creating a map to show the spatial distribution and				1		
			storms, tropical cyclones or floods			of geographical phenomena	patterns of liveability, using				1		
		(ACHGK042)	* Explaining the economic, environmental and social impacts of a selected			by constructing appropriate maps at different scales that	computer mapping software					1	
		¢ 0° # 0	atmospheric or hydrological hazard on people and places, and describing			conform to cartographic	* Constructing a weather map						
			community responses to the hazard			conventions, using spatial	to show the location of an area				1		
						technologies as appropriate	affected by a hydrological hazard					1	
						(ACHGS050)						1	
			Area 2: Place and liveability	1			* Developing a map to show				1		
			*** *** *	1			the spatial distribution of measures of the liveability of					I	
						1	their own place, or a selected				1		
			See next page			1	hydrological hazard in Australia and another region of				1		
						1	the world				1		

Australian Curriculum: Geography - Strands with Elaborations (F-7)

			Bused 0117101	,							
		Area 2: Place and liveability									
	The factors that influence the decisions	* Investigating their and others' interpretations of the concept of liveability and									
	people make about where to live and their	choices about where to live, for example, connections to cultural groups,									
	perceptions of the liveability of places	adolescent 'bright lights' attraction, retiree tree-change and families with									
	(ACHGK043)	children locating near schools, and other facilities									
	(ACHGR043)	* Discussing the concept of liveability and the ways it is measured and									
	₽ ■ Q ■ Q	comparing objective measures such as transportation infrastructure, with									
		subjective measures such as people's perceptions									
		* Comparing student access to and use of places and spaces in their local									
		area and evaluating how this affects perceptions of liveability									
		* Discussing that many Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Peoples choose to live on their Country/Place or might prefer to if they had the choice									
		to live on their Country/Flace of might prefer to it they had the choice									
	The influence of accessibility to services and	* Comparing accessibility to and availability of a range of services and									
		facilities between different types of settlements (urban, rural and remote) in									
		Australia and other countries, for example, access to clean water, sanitation,									
		education and health services									
	□										
		* Examining the role transport plays in people's ability to access services and									
		participate in activities in the local area									
		* Comparing transportation and accessibility in Australian cities with cities of									
		the Asia region or Europe									
	The influence of environmental quality on the	* Researching the effects of air pollution on the liveability of cities									
	liveability of places										
Level 7		* Explaining the importance of water quality to the liveability of places									
	(ACHGK045)										
	F 0" 4	* Investigating the concept of environmental quality and surveying the									
		environmental quality of their local area and its effect on liveability									
	The influence of social connectedness and	* Discussing the different types of places where people and groups can feel									
		included or excluded, safe or threatened, and evaluating how this affects									
	and safety on the liveability of places	perceptions about liveability of places									
	(ACHGK046)	* Investigating the extent to which people in their place are socially connected									
		or socially isolated and its effect on liveability									
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	The strategies used to enhance the liveability	* Researching methods implemented in Australia and Europe to improve the									
	of places, especially for young people,	liveability of a place, and evaluating their applicability to their own locality									
	including examples from Australia				l						
	and Europe	* Developing a specific proposal to improve an aspect of the liveability of their									
	l	place, taking into account the needs of diverse groups in the community,									
		including young people									
	4.00 4.00	* Discussing the impact of housing density on the liveability of places,									
		examining whether liveability and environmental sustainability can be									
		enhanced at the same time									
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			By the end of Year 7	7. students describe geographi	ical processes that influence the	characteristics of places and how	v places are perceived and value	d differently.			
					een people, places and environn						1
				They propose s	imple explanations for spatial dis	tributions and patterns among pl	henomena.				1
			They describe alt	ternative strategies to a geogra	aphical challenge and propose a	response, taking into account en	ivironmental, economic and socia	al factors.			
Level 7				0	and the self-self-self-self-self-self-self-self-						1
Achievement Standard				Studer They locate relevan	nts identify geographically signification into the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state	econdary sources to answer incu	y. inv augetions				
		They repres	ent data and the location a				any questions. and small-scale maps that confort	n to cartographic conventions			
acara		They represe	They analyse ged	ographical data and other info	rmation to propose simple explar	nations for spatial patterns, trends	s and relationships and draw con	clusions.			1
			Students pres	sent findings and arguments u	sing relevant geographical termi	nology and graphic representatio	ins in a range of communication	forms.			
		They	propose action in respons	se to a geographical challenge	taking account of environmental	, economic and social consideral	tions and describe the expected	effects of their proposal.			